with other devices and the potential delays of such confusion, the changes in claim 1 include the addition of elements of claim 2 which is now withdrawn.

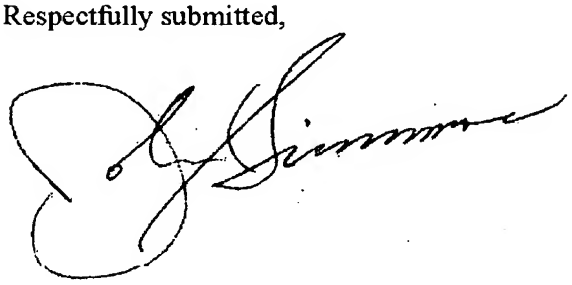
> 1. (currently amended) A device for the direction of a living body comprising:
>
> a plurality of stimulators whose positions indicate a selected one of the group comprising:
> A. a spatial direction, B. a pattern relatable to a behavior, and C. combinations of A and B; and
>
> a behavior controller operatively connected to stimulators for directing stimulations; and
>
> a data communication device for communications between the behavior controller and external sources of a selected one of the group comprising:
> A. data, B. human-directed control, C. computer-directed control, and D. combinations of A, B, and C; and
>
> a power source for the provision of power to components requiring power;
>
> whereby a potentially distant entity can direct the wearer of the device to perform potentially complex actions.

Levine:
Although applicant probably waxed verbose regarding Levine in the previous response, a brief comparison of the "direction" of the current invention and Levine will help further distinguish the differences.
(The underscores below are just to identify, for each of the 4 comparisons noted below, the 4 key spatially related elements being highlighted in that paragraph.)

A. Levine (applicable to an "invisible electric dog fence" with a potentially irregular perimeter) does not, with its single electrode (the electrode position has no locational significance), provide "spatial direction". Levine's "direction" can't identify or relate to vectors in free space but only applies to a definition of "direction" that is limited to punishment or warnings for exceeding a perimeter or range.
B. Levine does not provide or teach any means for knowing even the azimuthal orientation of the wearer. Thus, it doesn't provide any spatial frame of reference from to which a desired "spatial direction" could be related even if it were taught.
C. Levine's time-differential radio wave triangulation process doesn't have the precision to define a spatial point where the wearer exists in space with the accuracy required to give "spatial directions" for navigating around obstacles or limits (rather than punishing when encountering them).
D. Levine also doesn't teach any process for spatially directing the wearer anywhere. Instead, its "direction" is a penalty that enforces a perimeter, albeit a potentially irregular one.

The other comparisons between Levine and the current invention in the previous response, although included by reference, are probably ancillary. The important point seems to be that Levine's "direction" is not inclusive of the "spatial direction" of the current invention.

Respectfully submitted,



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Request for Continued Examination (RCE) is attached.
Amendments to the claims is attached.